

## STATE NEWS.

The largest attendance at Y. M. C. A. meetings in the state is at the Fort Leavenworth military prison.

The First National bank of Erie has been closed by the bank examiner. The Erie bank failure at Thayer and had notes are the rumored causes of the failure.

Oberlin Opinion: Mrs. Cahell, a widow living seven miles north of town, had her son dwelling ruined by rain so as to become untenable, and the neighbors of the vicinity built her a new one.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean "Smiles," which are extensively quoted by the press, and reveal an excellent order of humor, are the work of a Kansas woman—Mrs. Emma Barbee, who was formerly employed on the Hutchinson News.

The Wellington Mail says that plans are perfected to rebuild the first ward school house, which was destroyed by the cyclone in May. Some changes in plans are noted, with evident improvement. The new building will be of stone.

Recently three car-loads of farm wagons, the product of Haskell institute, at Lawrence, were shipped to Fort Peck, Mont. The institution also sent away about 100 sets of harness which were manufactured by the students of the institute.

Tonganoxie Mirror: Blacksmith Hill's younger son while playing in the shop at Glenwood, climbed upon the anvil. It tipped up, throwing the little fellow to the ground and then came crashing down upon him, cutting a large gash in the back part of his head, and bruising his face up considerably. The little fellow is said to be quite weak.

Topeka Capital: The treasurer of the Santa Fe excursion committee turned over to the secretary of the Waifs' Aid society \$8.50, the balance left from the recent excursion fund. The Waifs' home now has five inmates, ranging from 6 to 14 years of age, four of whom could not have been reached by any other existing agency.

Emporia Republican: Frank Hall, the 14-year-old son of Joseph Hall, one of the oldest settlers in Lyon county, while driving a cultivator near Admire, was thrown from the vehicle. He fell in front and one of the shovels struck his right and another his left breast, each tearing great gashes into his body and to his intestines. He survived only about an hour.

Colonel L. A. Grant came to Leavenworth from Washington and registered at the Delmonico hotel. Several officers from Fort Leavenworth were in readiness to receive the distinguished visitor and he was conveyed to the fort under an escort of three troops of cavalry. The purpose of the assistant secretary of war is to personally inspect the fort and its surroundings, to determine exactly the needs in the way of improvement. He remained at the fort for several days.

### Kansas Fairs in 1892.

List of district and county agricultural societies and fair associations in Kansas, with the name and postoffice address of secretaries and dates of holding fairs for 1892, as far as reported:

Kansas state fair at Topeka, September 12 to 17; L. H. Pounds, secretary.  
Anderson county at Garnett, August 30 to September 1; M. L. White, secretary.  
Brown county at Hiawatha, September 7 to 9; M. L. Gushick, secretary.  
Cheyenne county at St. Francis, October 6 to 8; C. E. Dennison, secretary.  
Coffey county at Burlington, September 19 to 23; J. E. Woodford, secretary.  
Covey County Fair and Driving Park association, at Winfield, August 31 and September 1 and 2; A. C. Bangs, secretary.  
Crawford county at Girard, August 30 to September 2; George E. Cole, secretary.  
Dickinson county, at Abilene, September 21 to 24; G. A. Rogers, secretary.  
Finney county, at Garden City, October 10 to 15; D. A. Minna, secretary.  
Franklin county, District Fair association, at Lane, September 12 to 16; D. H. Grove, secretary.  
Franklin county, at Ottawa, September 27 to 30; John A. Frow, secretary.  
Franklin county, farmers' and merchants' district fair, at Williamsburg, September 1 to 3; F. G. Welch, secretary.  
Grant county, at Ulysses, October 5 and 6; F. Brown, secretary.  
Greeley county, at Horace, September 14 to 16; Thomas S. Orr, secretary.  
Jackson county, at Holton, October 4 to 7; Thomas A. Fairchild, secretary.  
Jefferson county, at Olathe, September 13 to 16; George A. Patterson, secretary.  
Johnson county, at Edgerton, September 6 to 9; C. M. T. Hulet, secretary.  
Linn county, at Mound City, September 6 to 9; E. F. Campbell, secretary.  
Linn county, district fair, at La Cygne, September 27 to 30; J. S. Mager, secretary.  
Logan county, at Russell Springs, September 28 to 30; H. G. Kiddo, secretary.  
Marion county, at Peabody, August 17 to 19; J. H. C. Brewer, secretary.  
Marshall county, at Frankfort, September 30 to 33; J. M. Lane, secretary.  
Miami county, at Paola, October 4 to 7; D. M. Farguson, secretary.  
Montgomery county, at Independence, September 13 to 16; Millard F. Wood, secretary.  
Morris county, at Council Grove, September 26 to 29; J. W. Mercer, secretary.  
Nemaha county, district fair, at Sabetha, September 7 to 9; Ira F. Collins, secretary.  
Neosho county, at Erie, October 4 to 7; H. Lodge, secretary.  
Osage county, at Burlingame, September 30 to 33; C. F. Tilley, secretary.  
Phillips county, at Phillipsburg, September 21 to 23; O. C. Johnson, secretary.  
Pottawatomie county at Wamego, September 6 to 9; J. B. Mills, secretary.  
Riley county, at Riley, September 6 to 9; Charles A. Southwick, secretary.  
Rooks county, at Plainville, September 28 to 30; D. E. Mickey, secretary.  
Rush county, at La Crosse, September 15 to 17; Lloyd McNamee, secretary.  
Saline county, at Salina, September 13 to 16; H. B. Wallace, secretary.  
Sedgewick county, at Wichita, September 28 to October 1; W. F. McNair, secretary.  
Wilson county, at Fredonia, September 6 to 9; J. Holden, secretary.

In the following counties having fair associations the dates for holding the fairs have not yet been fixed: Chase, Cherokee, Clark, Clay, Doniphan, Rawlins, Republic, Rice, Rooks, Sherman and Woodward. As soon as dates are selected, Secretary M. Mohler, at Topeka, should be notified, that he may give publicity to them.

Garden City Imprint: The best evidence that the price of farming land in the southwest is on the up-grade, was given us in a conversation with a farmer a day or two ago. In talking to him

about his crops and his success last year, we asked him if he had a mortgage on his land. He answered no, but that a few weeks since he paid the U. S. government cash for a pre-emption, and that he now owned a half section clear of incumbrance, and was now negotiating for an adjoining quarter section at \$600. Six months ago this same quarter section would have been thought well sold at \$400, and we doubt if a purchaser could have been found willing to take it at \$300. This land is not under irrigation.

The annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen of Kansas and Oklahoma at Wichita promises to be a great success. It will bring together the wheelmen of Kansas and Oklahoma with a vast number of expert bicycle riders and "prize winners" from Colorado, Nebraska and Missouri to compete for championship and state prizes. Among the celebrities on wheels who will be present are Harding and Rule, of St. Louis, two of the fastest men in the west. There will be novelty races and special features for July 4, and the celebrated race horse "Drummer Boy" will compete. A. Jos. Henley with a safety bicycle, for a purse of \$500 in a 3-mile race.

### STOCK AND FARM.

Buffalo Advocate: Very little broom corn was raised in this locality last year, but there has been considerable planted this season. Most of it is in Colfax township and in the vicinity of Rees.

Anderson Gray, of Sedgewick county, passed through Clearwater with a drove of horses that he had purchased to harvest his wheat with. He experienced so much difficulty last year in hiring teams that he purchased the teams this year. He has 900 acres of wheat on his farm and expects to sow 1,300 acres this fall.

Anthony Republican: Geo. E. Johnson is a renter living on the Chas. Tally farm south of Corwin. He raised 700 bushels of wheat last year and has this year ninety acres of wheat and fifty acres of corn, has twenty cattle, seven horses, all kinds of machinery, and is a good farmer. Mr. Johnson says he is tired of renting and is now looking for a farm, having made enough renting to almost pay for one.

Garden City Imprint: The ditch company on the south side in Kearny county now has 2,200 acres seeded to alfalfa, 300 acres of which was seeded last year, and now has a magnificent crop which is being cut for hay. The other 1,900 acres were seeded this spring, and not much in the way of an alfalfa crop is expected this year; but just picture in your imagination this sea of waving alfalfa in one immense field of 2,200 acres next season, producing three or four hay crops.

Junction City Republican: Nineteen years ago John Settgast took up his residence in Geary county with a cash capital of \$5 and that was all he had. Nine years ago he managed to pick up 320 acres on Clark's creek. This is a valuable farm. There is yet due \$500 on the place. But he has horses, cattle and hogs, and \$1,800 in cash, with which he will build a two-story stone house, 31x40. He has a two-story barn, the first story being of stone. The farm is worth \$14,000. If something above \$780 a year above living, clothing and all incidental expenses is not a good record you will find them in no other state.

F. W. Thralls, of Douglas county, has eight different varieties of wheat growing on his farm and all are looking well. There are three varieties of bearded wheat, the Deitz, Golden Cross and Fulcaster; the first variety was planted this year for the first time. The Golden Cross and Fulcaster each yielded twenty-six bushels per acre last year. The High Grade and High Classifier are untried, smooth wheat and both promise well. Jones' Winter Fife is a new wheat. He has one acre of this variety and one acre of American Bronze, both smooth. The New Monarch yielded him twenty-eight bushels to the acre last year.

Atchison Champion: It may have been that David had just been looking at the assessment roll of his county when he said in his haste that "all men are liars." The statistics published this morning of the Atchison county assessments is worth reading over by all. It cannot fail to interest every taxpayer from a pecuniary point of view, and to other persons the unique and startling statements found therein are more ludicrous than fiction. The average value of horses at \$11.81 each and of cattle at \$3.02 as well as hogs at 72 cents a head, are surprising values. Wagons at \$4.80 and carriages at \$9.80 each may be a fair average, but will cause a smile of distrust if one should gaze upon the dozens of fine ones to be found hithed in front of school houses and churches on Sunday in this county. It is also a matter of note that there was only \$17,500 money on hand in this county on March 1, when the assessors started on their rounds, while on the first day of the present month there was over a million of dollars on deposit in the banks alone of Atchison. The bridge company and merchandise stocks are assessed for nearly one-half the total of all.

### KANSAS RAILROADS.

Kansas City Gazette: A spark from a passing engine set fire to the small depot at Turner, the first station on the Santa Fe west of Argentine, which totally destroyed the structure and two box cars standing near by.

Leavenworth was visited by a party of railroad officials, and it is said their visit was for the purpose of consulting with the representatives of the Leavenworth Bridge and Terminal company, about the crossing of tracks, etc., and that everything was amicably adjusted. It is believed that in accordance with the agreement reached there will be a general changing of the tracks now running along the river bank, and that the bridge company will be granted the concessions demanded.

### LABELING JEFFERSON, MADISON AND JACKSON.

After permitting the southern wing of the organization to scorn the idea of free and fair elections, as the Lodge bill contained it, the body moves as a unit against protection to American industries, in obedience to an "allegiance to the principles of the party, as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by a long and illustrious line of his successors in democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland." To link the name of the tariff-hater Cleveland with those of the protectionist Jefferson and the "long line" of worthies who followed him was to presume upon the gullibility of the reader, who knows that Jefferson said that "he, therefore, who is now against domestic manufactures must be for reducing us either to a dependence upon that (foreign) nation, or to be clothed in skins and live like beasts in dens and caverns."

In 1831 Jackson spoke as follows of protection: "In this conclusion I am confirmed as well by the conclusions of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right (to levy a protection tariff) under the constitution, as by the uniform practice of congress, the combined acquiescence of the states, and the general understanding of the people." At another time he declared that "upon the success of our manufactures, as the handmaid of agriculture, depends in a great measure, the independence of our country."

Why, in the face of history, do the jugglers whose duty it is to draft democratic platforms, insist upon libeling Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and others of that party by classing them with Cleveland, the tariff-smasher? Even Buchanan declared, when a term of practical free trade had broken our commerce and made the nation a borrower, that a country which will not protect its industries "gives to foreigners a decided preference in its own markets."

### PRESIDENT HARRISON.

A Non-Partisan Tribute to His Splendid Qualities.

From the Independent. (Religious Weekly.) Benjamin Harrison has now been president for nearly three years, and while it is too soon to pronounce judgment upon his administration—which, however, is universally regarded as an able one—it is not too soon to form an estimate of his personal character as exhibited in his public action.

There is, perhaps, no position in the world in which a man's character is tested as it is in that of the president of this great republic. The labors of the office are very severe, the trials and perplexities unlimited, the pitfalls countless, and the temptations many and strong. He is subjected to the most remorseless criticism; every act he performs, every request he denies, every favor he grants, every word he utters, is weighed and judged; and he is held strictly responsible for the remote consequences of both his acts and his refusal to act.

President Harrison is very fortunate in his equipment for this high office. He possesses a strong physique, is compactly built, has a vigorous appetite, good digestion, full sleeping capacity, an even temper, and the power of long sustained labor. He loves work, and takes the keenest delight in the severest mental effort.

A college graduate, a trained lawyer, successful, and yet acquainted with adversity; a soldier with a practical knowledge of campaigns and battles; a local politician of the better sort; for six years a United States senator, with a wide acquaintance with the best men of his day; a careful student of history and of contemporaneous political movements; an independent thinker, and a close observer of men and methods, he came to the presidency in the prime of life, fully cognizant of the exalted dignity of the position and filled with an ambition to meet worthily all proper demands that it might make upon him.

A Christian without bigotry; a patriot without sectionalism; a statesman without narrowness; a politician without bitterness; a soldier without vanity; a popular leader without vulgarity, he stands before the country to-day as a typical American, honest without cant, tender-hearted without gush. He appreciates the good, the true, the beautiful; sympathizes with the poor, the ignorant, the unfortunate, and condemns all that is low, mean, or evil.

### THAT ZINC GAVEL.

From the St. Louis Herald.

The gentleman who in the name of the democrats of Missouri presented the president of the convention with a zinc gavel, assuring him and the convention through him that in democratic opinion there was no need of a tariff on zinc, were not remiss, for when Mr. Mills, of Texas, framed a tariff bill on democratic principles, or rather to conciliate democratic interests, he fixed the duty on sheet zinc at 2 cents per pound, which was an advance of 1 cent on "the infamous war tariff" of 1861. Also, Mr. Mills levied a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on zinc ore, a material which is not so much as named in the tariff of 1863 nor in the McKinley bill.

There never was a time when the democratic party looked forward, but now that its eyesight is failing it in the matter of looking backward, it is in a very bad way indeed.

### AMAZES THE WORLD.

From the New York Press.

The advocates of protection in England are striking back with force at their adversaries, and bringing out some facts which ought to be familiar, but are not. The impression that England is an absolutely free trade country is far from being correct. England, it is true, is not a protective-tariff country, but it may interest free traders to know that no less than 500,000,000 of pounds sterling—about \$3,500,000,000—have been paid in custom duties by English

consumers since 1850, on tea, coffee, dried fruits and tobacco, which are not produced in England, while goods produced in competition with English manufacturers have come in entirely free. That is, the difference between the American tariff system and the English system of custom duties is that, while both nations collect large sums of money on imports, the United States imposes exact duties on articles that compete with American production, while England permits home production to go unprotected and levies duties on articles largely of common necessity which England does not produce. Which of the two systems is the best, ought not to be difficult for sensible men to determine. England has seen important industries wane, and her once flourishing silk manufacture, for instance, almost entirely disappear under the withering influence of so-called free trade, while the United States has witnessed an industrial development in every direction that amazes the world.

### BOTH POLICIES POPULAR.

From the New York Tribune.

The re-election of Senator Aldrich as a vindication of republican policy was almost as necessary as the triumph of Governor McKinley was last year. He had taken in the senate as conspicuous a part in the preparation, perfection and passage of the tariff bill as its author had done in the house, and at every stage of committee revision and public debate he had shown complete mastery of the subject. Moreover, as the author of the reciprocity amendment he had opened the way for the negotiation of the remarkable series of commercial treaties which is, perhaps, the most important achievement of the Harrison administration. Senator Aldrich was thus the recognized champion of both protection and reciprocity, and the democracy by defeating him would have dealt both policies a staggering blow. His re-election by a large majority is a practical demonstration that both policies are popular and have received the approval of the people of New England. The majorities rolled up for the republican candidates for congress in Oregon have been the response of Puget Sound to the earliest tidings of victory from Narragansett day. It is a republican year. The principles of protection and reciprocity are commanding the support of the American people.

### IT IS ANTI-AMERICAN.

From the Kansas City Mo., Journal.

The Chicago plank in is every sense anti-American where it is substantive, sophomoric where it is not. On the silver question it is a fair, square backdown from the position of the party two years ago, when the vote in congress for free coinage was solid. It went before the people on that issue more than on the tariff, and the people gave them 240 seats in the house to 88 seats for the republicans.

Now they vote down free coinage on a square vote in their national convention, and nominate Cleveland, who wrote a letter denouncing the free coinage bill, when before congress that got the practically solid vote of the party two years ago. Not only did they vote down a free coinage plank in the platform, but the free coinage of a dollar made the equal of gold by weight or by increased number of grains. So the party stands on its record not only against free coinage but against the free coinage of silver under any circumstances. All that is needed is to read the minority report and the appeal of Mr. Patterson, of Colorado.

Then the convention voted down the old democratic doctrine, that in laying duties on imports the object should be revenue, but with protection or favor to the American labor product of like character, "equal to the difference in the price of labor employed in its production, at home and abroad." That is as old as Jefferson, Jackson, Buchanan and Tilden.

Yet this was voted down and a full free trade plank inserted that denounces this principle as a "fraud."

But the platform does not stop here. It denounces reciprocity in the strongest terms, a policy that has in less than a year increased the market for American grain, meats, and manufactures to the extent of millions, where before they were closed to us. Reciprocity is republican free trade, and it really seems like infatuation to see it denounced. But the democratic party is a party opposed to everything that is—and reciprocity must go with the rest. Still the people are opposed to any backward step, and will have none of the ticket or its platform.

### CLEVELAND AND THE IRISH.

From the New York Register.

We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home-rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.—Democratic Platform.

Stick a big pin there!

In 1886 Mr. Cleveland, the nominee of the Chicago convention, was president of the United States. His secretary of state, Mr. Bayard, and his minister to England, Mr. Phelps, agreed upon an extradition treaty with the British government under the terms of which every Irish patriot who had made himself obnoxious to England and had fled to this country would, on demand, be sent back to England for the dungeon or the scaffold.

That infamous treaty was killed by a republican senate!

Irish memories are long and Irish revenge is sweet. The Anglo-democratic candidate for the presidency named at Chicago will never again be the chief magistrate of this republic.

### IT HAS BEEN PAID.

"Resolved, That we favor a liberal pension law and a law making good to the old soldiers their loss by reason of payment for services in a depreciated currency, and that the government issue on the United States notes full legal

tender to pay this difference."—Kansas People's Party Platform.

To this plank the St. Louis Republic (dem.) says: "There is something the matter with this plank which most of the delegates who voted for it little suspect. An ex-union soldier points out that his comrades in the Union army were paid the difference between greenbacks and gold at the time they were paid off, inasmuch as the wages of the soldier, on account of the depreciation in greenbacks, was raised from \$11 per month to \$16 per month, which was the difference between the money at that time."

### MUST BE ONE OF TWO.

The next president of the United States will be either a republican or a democrat. No sane man doubts that. The Kansas people's party will try to elect presidential electors, and the Kansas democrats will assist them. The effect of this will be, if it is successful, to draw Kansas' nine electoral votes from the republican ticket and waste them upon a ticket which cannot possibly be elected. The benefit will all be reaped by the democrats, whose candidate's chances will be improved exactly in proportion as the republican strength is weakened. The old republican alliance men of Kansas will thus be rendering a valuable help to a party and a politician for whom they have no liking and whom they would rejoice to see defeated.

There is but one intelligent thing for Kansas alliance voters to do under the circumstances, and that is to foil this democratic scheme by placing their ballots where they will count for something; or in other words, by voting the presidential ticket of the republican party. It is not only the privilege but it is the duty of all conscientious alliance voters to do what they can toward defeating Cleveland and goldbugism by supporting the party that is the democratic party's only formidable opponent.

### CAMPAIGN PLANS.

From a Washington letter.

At this early date there is no uncertainty of the campaign plan that will be followed by the democrats. They do not hope to carry New York or Connecticut and will only make a bluff at doing so in the campaign.

With all their boasts they are likely now, since Gray's defeat for second place on the ticket to make no effort to carry Indiana. They will dump all their money, oratory and corruption fund and world of tin plate lies and misrepresentations into the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota and the silver producing states. They will not attempt to carry these states for democratic electors, but will assist the alliance. By this plan they throw the election into the house, where they can elect Cleveland. The alliance is to be used as the monkey to climb the fruit tree for the benefit of the democracy. It is certain that the democratic national committee will dump more campaign boodle in Kansas this year than has been spent in the state in all previous elections.

### PARALLELS.

Article 1, section 8, clause 1 of the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, adopted when in rebellion, on March 11, 1861, was as follows:

"The congress shall have power to levy and collect taxes, duties and excises for revenue only, necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defense and carry on the government of the confederate states; but no bounties shall be granted from the treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on imports from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry."

The democratic national convention adopted as its tariff platform, June 22, 1892:

"We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only."

### DON'T GO NEAR THE WATER.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

The silver plank is a mixture that will make Cleveland groan. In one breath the platform promises free coinage of silver, and then qualifies with provisions which make free coinage impossible. There shall be free coinage, but the silver dollar so coined must be equal in "intrinsic and exchangeable value" to a gold dollar, and there must be international agreements and "safeguards," which prima facie preclude free coinage. It is a repetition of the old story, commencing, "Mother, may I go out to swim?"

### COULD GET SOMETHING.

Continuing Mr. Taubeneck said: "It now remains for Judge Greeham to make some positive announcement. With him as our leader, Harrison or Cleveland cannot carry a state west of the Mississippi. His nomination would throw the presidential election into the house."

Taubeneck is chairman of the national committee of the people's party. It would be a great victory for Taubeneck to elect Cleveland by throwing the election into the house. He could have a postoffice or even a fat consubship.

The renomination of Cleveland has been ratified enthusiastically throughout Great Britain.

The majority of the votes that nominated Cleveland were cast by states that are certain to go republicans in the November elections.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON is president of the McLean County Coal company, which has always been conducted on non-union principles, and which has been hostile to union organizations.



## ONE ENJOYS

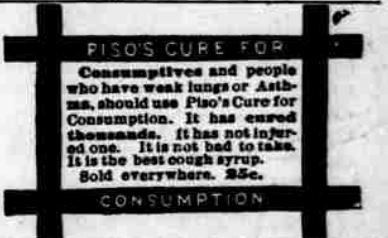
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